1. Support on block capital for handlooms and accessories.
2. Training in skill upgradation.
3. Training in dyeing and processing of yarn.
4. Support for continuous availability of inputs including new designs.
5. Compensation for wage loss arising out of replacement of looms and/or switching over to a new design.
6. Promotion of export of handloom goods.

(c) While the prices of raw material used in the textile industry including powerloom and mill sectors have risen, the problem is because the prices of handloom fabrics/finished goods have not been able to absorb it.

(d) A scheme for supply of yarn at mill-gate prices has been sanctioned to supply 10 million kgs., of yarn during the current year. Under this scheme the National Handloom Development Corporation has already supplied yarn valued at Rs. 235.19 lakhs upto September, 1992.

Production and Export of Textiles Goods

473. SHRI S.K.T. RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the trend of export of textile goods from India at present whether the trend is encouraging;

(b) what was the value of exports of textile goods, in terms of rupee and dollar, separately, during the years 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, so far;

(c) what are the various measures taken so far to promote exports of textile goods; and

(d) what are the sector-wise annual contribution to the production, indigenous consumption and exports of Textile goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The present trend of exports of Textiles from India is encouraging.

(b) The desired information is given in the statement (I) attached. [*See* below]

(c) Govenment have taken several steps to increase textile exports. These include introduction of Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System, fixing of floor prices for quota items in terms of convertible currencies, facilitating import of new textile and garment machinery without licensing requirements, import of second-hand machinery required by the garment, hosiery and made-ups sectors without licensing requirements, subject to certain conditions, introduction of Export Promotion (Capital Goods) Scheme under which Capital Goods could be imported at concessional customs duty subject to export obligation, introduction of special value based Advance License Scheme, encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-quota exporters through appropriate Policy measures under the Textile and Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policies etc.

(d) The desired information is given in the attached statement—(II)

Statement—I

Export of Textile goods (excluding Coir, Jute and Handicrafts) during 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92 and April-September 1992.

Year	Exports	
	In Rs. Cr.	In Million US $
1989-90	6473	3888
1990-91	8366	4652
1991-92	12150	4872
April-September '92*	7265	2535
April-September '91*	5079	2187

*Provisional

Source: Textile Export Promotion Councils/ Commodity Boards.

Statement—II

Details of Sector-wise production and export of textiles

(i) Production (in Million Sq. Mtrs)

Sector	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93* (April-Sept 92)
(a) Mill	2667	2589	2376	1114
(b) Powerloom	14007	16044	16088	8260
(c) Handloom	3924	4295	4123	2087
Total	20598	22928	22587	11461

(ii) Exports (In Million Sq. Mtrs)

Sector	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93* (April-Sept 92)
(a) *Cotton Textiles* (a) Mill	419	484	431	212
(b) Powerloom	422	490	694	38
(c) Handloom	68	64	76	348
Total	909	1038	1201	598
(b) Man-made Textiles	159	201	278	151
(c) Woollen Textiles	2	1	2	2
(d) Cotton Yarn (million Kgs)	62	90	126	60
(e) Readymade garments (Million Pcs)	531	619	704	348

*Provisional

Source: Textiles Commissioner.

Per Capita Consumption of Cloth

474. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any improvement in the per capita consumption of cloth in the country;

(b) what was the per capita consumption of cotton cloth, non-cotton cloth and blended/mixed cloth during the years 1989, 1990 and 1991;

(c) what is the per capita consumption of various types of cloths in U.S.A., U.K., China and Pakistan; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to increase the per capita consumption of cloth in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Per capita consumption of cloth has remained steady in the past few years.

(b) Published data for 1989 are available, according to which per capita consumption of cloth was 8.4 meters for cotton, 2.82 for non-cotton and 3.85 for blended/mixed.

(c) Information on per capita consumption of different type of cloth in these countries is not maintained.

(d) Government has taken steps to